

1 LAJAZZ A. SMITH,

2 Plaintiff,

3 v.

4 ALL MAIN KITCHEN MANAGERS, et al.,

5 Defendants.

6 Case No. 16-cv-02917-KAW (PR)7 **ORDER OF DISMISSAL WITHOUT
PREJUDICE**8
9 Plaintiff Lajazz Smith, a state prisoner incarcerated at Salinas Valley State Prison, has filed
10 a *pro se* civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging the violation of her
11 constitutional rights by prison officials. Plaintiff has consented to the jurisdiction of the
12 undersigned United States Magistrate Judge over this action. Plaintiff has filed a motion for leave
13 to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”), which is granted in a separate order. For the reasons stated
14 below, the Court dismisses this action without prejudice.15
16 **DISCUSSION**17 Plaintiff alleges that there are rats and mice in the prison kitchen, that a prison doctor has
18 breached confidentiality and that a prison sergeant is using federal funds for his own benefit. In
19 the complaint, Plaintiff indicates that she did not complete the prison’s administrative appeal
20 process because “she was being retaliated [sic] by officers concerning these claims.”21 The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 amended 42 U.S.C. § 1997e to provide that
22 “[n]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under [42 U.S.C. § 1983], or any
23 other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until
24 such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.” Compliance with the exhaustion
25 requirement is mandatory. *See Porter v. Nussle*, 534 U.S. 516, 524 (2002); *Booth v. Churner*, 532
26 U.S. 731, 739-40 & n.5 (2001). The administrative remedies need not meet federal standards, nor
27 need they be “plain, speedy and effective.” *Porter*, 534 U.S. at 524.

28 Although nonexhaustion under Section 1997e(a) is an affirmative defense, a prisoner’s

1 concession to nonexhaustion is a valid ground for dismissal. *See Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d
2 1108, 1119-20 (9th Cir. 2003) (prisoner's concession to nonexhaustion is valid ground for
3 dismissal, as long as no exception to exhaustion applies), *overruled on other grounds in Albino v.*
4 *Baca*, 747 F.3d 1162, 1166 (9th Cir. 2014). Accordingly, a claim may be dismissed without
5 prejudice if it is clear from the record that the prisoner concedes that he did not exhaust
6 administrative remedies. *See id.* The Ninth Circuit has interpreted Section 1997e(a) to mean that
7 an action *must* be dismissed unless the prisoner exhausted his available administrative remedies
8 *before* he or she filed suit, even if the prisoner fully exhausts while the suit is pending. *See*
9 *McKinney v. Carey*, 311 F.3d 1198, 1199 (9th Cir. 2002).

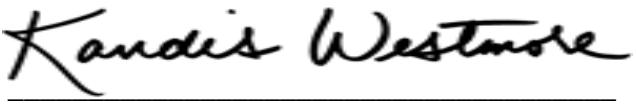
10 It is obvious from the face of Plaintiff's complaint that she did not exhaust her
11 administrative remedies. She indicates that she did not use the administrative appeals process
12 because she is being retaliated against. However, this reason is insufficient to excuse
13 administrative exhaustion. Because Plaintiff did not exhaust her claims prior to filing this action,
14 this action will be dismissed without prejudice. Plaintiff may re-file these claims in a new case
15 once administrative appeals are exhausted.

16 CONCLUSION

17 Based on the foregoing, this case is dismissed without prejudice. The Clerk shall enter a
18 separate judgment and close the file.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated: June 20, 2016

21 
22 KANDIS A. WESTMORE
23 United States Magistrate Judge
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